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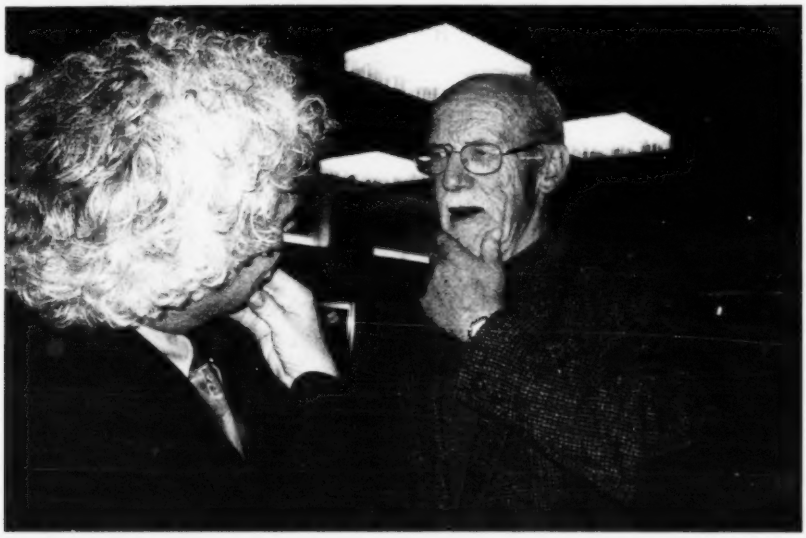
NOVA SCOTIA
Natural Resources

Mining Matters 2007 to Highlight Industry Investment

We've all heard it stated that 'change is good', especially if there's a sound reason behind it! Well, such is the case for the department's annual Mining Matters conference, which will be held at the Westin Nova Scotian Hotel on November 13 and 14, 2007. Last year the Mineral Resources Branch tried a few new ideas and received rave reviews for its new Core Shack display. This year, the changes will be even greater.

Similar to last year, the conference commences in Commonwealth Ballrooms A and B with our new 'Core Shack and Poster Display' session, complete with informal talks on diamond-drill core displays from selected mineral deposits across the province. These presentations will be delivered by both DNR staff and private sector personnel and will serve to highlight a variety of current and past exploration and mining properties in the province. The focus of these core displays is to give both professionals and the general public greater exposure to the rocks and mineral deposits that lie buried below our feet. A noon-time luncheon will offer a buffet style setting with a special guest speaker. The afternoon session will highlight activities of each division in the Mineral Resources Branch, with all talks being delivered by senior staff. In addition, special guest presentations from the New Brunswick and Newfoundland and Lab-

The Nova Scotia Prospectors Association displays a fine collection of Nova Scotia minerals and rocks each year at Mining Matters.



Rick Ratcliff (L) and Avard Hudgins (R) compare shaves at Mining Matters 2006.

$100,000 Handshake:

Minotaur Exploration Ltd. Stakes 17,432 Claims in Nova Scotia

When Tony Belperio, Chief Geologist for Minotaur Exploration Ltd., shook hands with DNR geologist Paul Smith at the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC) conference in March 2007, it turned out to be a handshake worth nearly $100,000 in claims fees. Tony sought out Paul after noticing the Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) poster on the Nova Scotia display at the conference. Paul explained the regional geology and introduced Tony to Scott Grant, a Nova Scotia prospector who had a display at the department's prospectors' booth on the Mount Thom prospect.

Mount Thom is one of many showings along the Cobequid-Chedabucto Fault Zone that department geologists believe are related to a large IOCG domain in central Nova Scotia. Minotaur Exploration Ltd. is a spin-off of Minotaur Resources, which discovered an IOCG deposit with a measured resource of 39 million tonnes of ore enriched in Cu (1.78%), Ag (4.2 g/t) and Au (0.52 g/t) at Prominent Hill in South Australia. In May, Minotaur Exploration contacted Paul Smith regarding additional information on the geology of central Nova Scotia and arranged a visit to to the province to see a few of the occurrences. George O'Reilly, with able assistance by Ron Mills, Terry Goodwin and John McMullin, arranged for field trips, office-based presentations and viewing of core for the visiting Minotaur geologists in early June. The Minotaur team also met with Lindsay Allen, Avard Hudgins and John O'Sullivan (on behalf of Scott Grant) to visit their properties along the Cobequid-Chedabucto Fault Zone. Hats off to all those involved because the visit resulted in the staking of 17,432 claims covering 697,280 acres along the fault zone. This is a clear example that attending and bringing displays to major trade shows, like the PDAC, pays dividends and promotes the mineral potential of Nova Scotia.

Bob Ryan.

rador mines departments will help demonstrate the significance of near record levels of exploration currently taking place across the Atlantic Provinces. The Minister's annual Reception and Awards Ceremony will cap the first day's events. We all look forward to learning who will become the Prospector of the Year for 2007! Make sure you are present to find out who all the award winners will be this year.

The second day of this conference marks an exciting and significant departure from previous Mining Matters conferences. The branch will promote the second day of Mining Matters 2007 as a "Mining Investment" symposium devoted to: (1) Nova Scotia based mining companies doing business either in Nova Scotia or globally, and (2) national and international companies doing business in Nova Scotia. The day will consist of a series of talks highlighting company exploration both locally and abroad, human resource issues associated with the industry, market forecasting and investment opportunities, and will culminate in an open-microphone, panel discussion at the end of the day. After a series of brief overview talks outlining industry challenges, the microphone will be open to the audience to ask questions of the panel members. In addition, a special guest speaker will be featured during a stand-up, industry sponsored luncheon. To showcase the importance of the mining industry in Nova Scotia, industry booths will be set up in the Atlantic Room, where representatives will outline their current activities. Following the panel discussion, the mining and exploration industry of Nova Scotia will sponsor a reception in the Atlantic Ballroom.

Mining Matters 2007 will highlight the entire cross-section of the province's mineral industry and is expected to draw interested delegates from across the country. It will offer a unique platform for both companies and the investment community to discuss mutual opportunities, as well as for the all delegates to meet and learn about Nova Scotia's vital and vibrant mining sector.

Paul Smith

Urban Geology of the Halifax Regional Municipality

The traditional view of DNR doesn't include mapping outcrop behind the Wal-Mart or using the Number 8 bus as a field vehicle. Nonetheless, there is value in gathering high quality geological information in urban areas. Municipal engineers and planners increasingly use a broad range of geological information to help them make sound decisions.

The Geological Services Division has begun a multi-year project to improve the geological information available for the Halifax Regional Municipality (HRM). HRM is the fastest growing region in Nova Scotia, with a population anticipated to increase by 85,000 over the next 25 years. The municipality is a mixture of urban, suburban and rural sub-regions, approximately the same size as Prince Edward Island.

Chris White is leading the HRM project, but other geologists of the division will contribute to the effort. The project will include bedrock and surficial mapping, geochemical and geophysical analysis, groundwater resource assessment, mineral resource assessment and a geohazards study. All data collected for the project will be compiled digitally and stored in geo-referenced databases. HRM has supplied digital maps that will act as base layers for the project and all new geological maps produced by the project will be created using ArcGIS®.

During the 2007 field season the project will focus on bedrock mapping, acid rock drainage issues, assessment of coastal flooding potential in St Margarets Bay and a study of environmental issues associated with abandoned gold mine tailings in the Montague Gold Mines area. Work in 2007 will focus on NTS map area 11D/12 (Fig. 1), which encompasses most of the heavily developed areas of the municipality.

Bedrock mapping has not been undertaken on large areas of NTS area 11D/12 for over 100 years. This means that stratigraphic subdivisions and structural features recognized elsewhere have not been mapped in much of urban HRM. By combining new data collected this summer with high quality outcrop data collected by previous workers it should be possible to produce a new bedrock geology map for 11D/12 early in 2008.

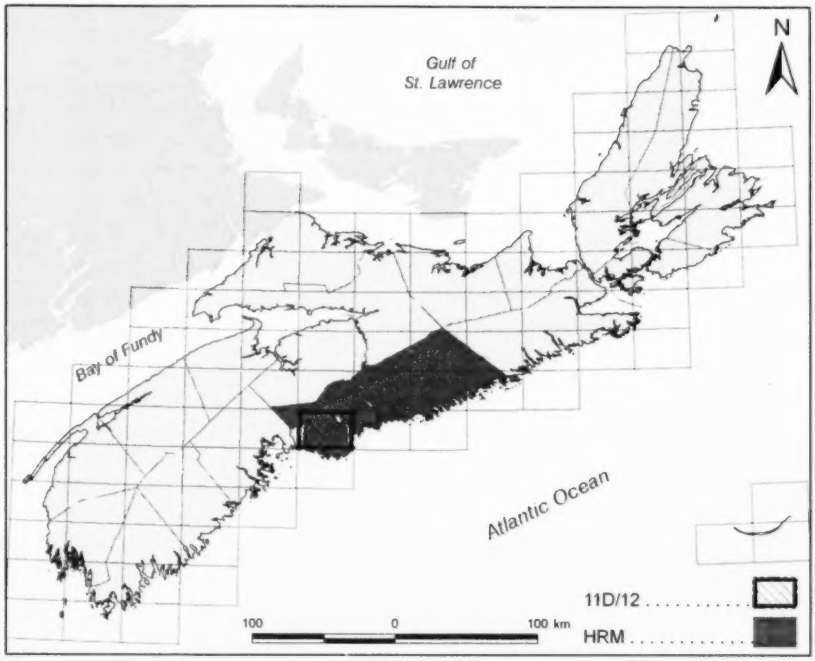


Figure 1. *Map of Nova Scotia showing locations of HRM and NTS map area 11D/12.*

Acid rock drainage associated with slates pose a significant problem for HRM. When the Robert L. Stanfield International Airport was built in 1960 it was situated on a major acid-producing rock unit. As a result, the Airport Authority now pays hundreds of thousands of dollars per year to deal with acid rock drainage (ARD) issues. Fortunately, recent advances in the understanding of the regional stratigraphy allows much more accurate mapping of acid-producing rock units throughout HRM. Work is also under way on the geochemistry and mineralogy of acid-producing rocks in HRM.

Hurricane Juan instantly raised awareness of coastal flooding. Planning for possible future floods in coastal areas, due to a major storm event or long-term sea-level rise, is an important component of HRM's Municipal Planning Strategy. During the 2007 field season geologist Phil Finck is studying the potential for coastal flooding in the St. Margarets Bay area. Phil's work will compliment additional studies on coastal geohazards that have been commissioned by HRM.

Historic gold mining in HRM, including activities at Waverley and Montague Gold Mines, has left an unfortunate legacy of abandoned tailings that are known to contain elevated levels of arsenic and mercury. DNR geologist Terry Goodwin is assisting a federal-provincial team of scientists to study potential environmental concerns in the area of former gold mines.

The HRM project is the first urban geology project undertaken by DNR. This project reflects the department's willingness to adapt to the changing needs of our clients. Work planned for the HRM project next year includes a groundwater resource study and new surficial geology mapping.

Rob Naylor

North American Soil Geochemical Landscape Project

The North American Soil Geochemical Landscape Project (NASGLP) is a tri-national (Canada, United States and Mexico) initiative designed to establish for the first time a systematic, continental-scale framework of geochemical data. In excess of 13,000 sites will be visited in the three countries, with approximately 6,000 sites to be visited in Canada. Soil samples will be collected at each site using a standard set of protocols that were first established in 2004 and have been subsequently modified to meet the changing needs of a diverse group of stakeholders.

The project involves federal, provincial and state geological surveys, as well as numerous partners. In Canada, the NASGLP is being lead by the Geological Survey of Canada in partnership with Health Canada, Environment Canada and Agriculture Canada. The project also involves interaction with Canada's National Forest Inventory (NFI) and National Land and Water Information Service (NLWIS).

One of the goals of the project is to create an understanding of the amount and origin of the natural variation in soil geochemistry by using a consistent soil sampling methodology in the field, and consistent preparation and analytical techniques in the laboratory. It is anticipated that the geochemical data, which include a wide spectrum of mineral- and organic-based soil elements and compounds, will be used to support: (1) environmental and human health protection (by identifying geogenic versus anthropogenic sources of metals, for example), (2) sustainable uses of natural resources (by assessing biodiversity, soil fertility, etc.) and (3) trade and international agreements (involving long-range transport and atmospheric deposition).

The initial phase of the NASGLP is being spearheaded in the Maritimes by the departments of Natural Resources in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. During the 2007 field season, it is anticipated that approximately 55 sites will be sampled in Nova Scotia with an additional 95 sample sites in New Brunswick, which will complete the sampling commitments for both provinces.

Soil is unconsolidated material on the earth's surface that serves as a medium for the growth of plants. Soil is divided into several layers, known as horizons, which are described in *The Canadian System of Soil Classification*. The top layer consist of leaf litter and is referred to as the L horizon. Below that lies a layer of fibre known as the F horizon. Below that the real soil begins at the H (humus) horizon, followed by increasingly more mineral-rich layers known as the A, B and C horizons. A typical sample site in Nova Scotia would be visited to collect samples from the A, B and C soil horizons, as well as depth-interval samples from 0 - 5 cm (referred to as the public health sample), plus the 0 - 15 cm, 15 - 35 cm and 35 – 55 cm intervals. The 0 level is the top of the H horizon. At each site, samples of the A, B and C horizons are collected for measurements of bulk density (or moisture content if a bulk density sample cannot be attained). Measurements of radon-in-soil concentrations, permeability, and radioactivity (U, Th, K and total counts) will also be collected at each site.

All samples will be analyzed during the fall and winter of 2007-2008.

Terry Goodwin

Nova Scotia Firm Wins Tender to Automate Mineral Tenure System

The Registry of Mineral and Petroleum Titles is embarking on a long-awaited project of automation. October 2007 will mark the formal start of this ambitious undertaking, which will bring the province's system of mineral tenure into the 21st Century with all the bells and whistles, linkages and online procedures the explorationist has been seeking!

A G Research Inc. of Sydney, Nova Scotia, was the successful bidder on the project. The company brings a high level of experience in land tenure systems currently in use in Bermuda, and other geographically based systems employed in the province. "It is a win-win situation," said DNR's project manager Miriam Kaiser. "The department gets a state of the art system and the Nova Scotia company (A G Research) will broaden its base of expertise."

The project will be implemented in two parts. The initial phase will streamline procedures and phase out the current manual system. The second phase will introduce on-line staking and result in a fully automated Registry. It is expected that both phases will be complete and fully operational within two years.

Support, comments, and suggestions will be sought from the Nova Scotia mineral industry through workshops hosted by DNR. Lindsay Allen of Elk Explorations comments that "online staking and access to business records will be a convenient thing. Definitely time-saving and with downtown parking as it is, I welcome this development of timely worldwide access to my records with open arms."

As staff of the Registry prepare for the October start up of the project, plans for workshops and information sessions will be made. Users of the Registry's services are encouraged to drop in and discuss the plans, as well as participate in the workshops. Dates, places, and times for the workshops will be provided in the near future.

Rick Ratcliffe

From The Mineral Inventory Files

Walton's Link to the White House

The Walton deposit, mined from 1941-1978, produced 4.5 Mt of >90% barite and 412,850 t of base metal ore grading 4.28% Pb, 1.29% Zn, 0.52% Cu and 350 g/t Ag. Located 3.5 km southwest of Walton, Hants County, it was, and arguably still is, the largest single barite deposit in the world. During production, Walton accounted for 90% of the nation's barite. Walton is a typical carbonate-hosted, replacement deposit in the Macumber Formation, basal unit of the Carboniferous Windsor Group. The deposit is characterized by replacement of the chemically receptive Macumber carbonates where intersected by northwest-trending faults (Fig. 1). Associated with the barite and base metals was Fe-alteration of the carbonates: rocks that occur as limestone or dolostone away from the mine are altered to manganiferous siderite near the deposit.

Walton existed as a <1 m^2 outcrop of barite discovered in the late 1800s and is indicated on Hugh Fletcher's 1905 geology map of the area. In 1940, prospector Roscoe Hiltz re-discovered this outcrop and promoted the property to Springer Gold Mines who carried out a gravity survey which, at that time, was a relatively new geophysical technique. The survey showed a very high gravity anomaly underlying the outcrop suggesting a large mass of high density barite. This was quickly confirmed by drilling and mining commenced in 1941 by Canadian Industrial Minerals Limited and continued until 1949 when Magnet Cove Barium Corporation (Magcobar), whose Magnet Cove Arkansas operations had just been acquired by Dresser Industries that same year, also acquired the Walton operation. Magcobar produced barite until 1955 when drilling beneath the deposit led to discovery of massive sulphides (Pb-Zn-Cu-Ag) formed below the barite in the faulted footwall breccia zone (Fig. 1). Underground development followed and production of base metals began in 1961 making Walton a significant producer of base metals along with its lucrative barite production. Alas, in 1970 a mine engineer, going against the warnings of the pit geologist, blasted into one of the large fault zones and huge amounts of water began flooding in. All efforts to stem the water flow failed and within a few months the fresh water was replaced by brackish water originating from the Minas Basin several km away. The unsurmountable water problem persisted and that, along with exhaustion of the open pit barite ore body, ended the mining in 1978.

The key link to the White House lies with Dresser Industries. Dresser was a formidable oil industry service company in the early 20th Century and had aspirations to be the top dog in that field by way of enveloping its competitors. In 1927, Dresser went public and this conversion was engineered by an executive board, one of whom was none other than Prescott Bush, grandfather of U.S. President George W. Bush and father of former President George H. W. Bush. The Bush family wealth was, in great part, related to the fortunes of Dresser and by acquisition of both Magcobar and the Walton deposit in 1949. This positioned Dresser to make its move. Prior to 1949 barite, a key component in the oil drilling business, was supplied from many small deposits around the world. Walton's massive deposit allowed Dresser to gain full control of the barite market and acquire even more competitors, many of whom had unique technologies and patents important to the oil service industry. With time, Dresser's fortunes soared, as did those of the Bush family. The rest is history but Walton will always be known for providing a few important bricks in the road taken by two individuals to reach the Presidency of the United States.

G. A. O'Reilly

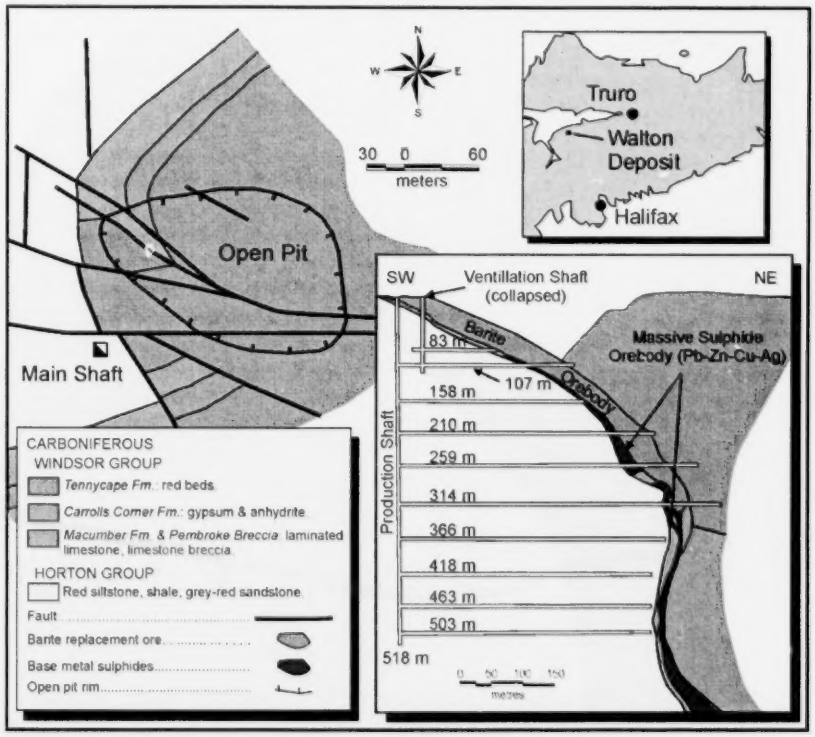


Figure 1. *Local geology of the former Walton barite mine.*

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G. A. O'Reilly

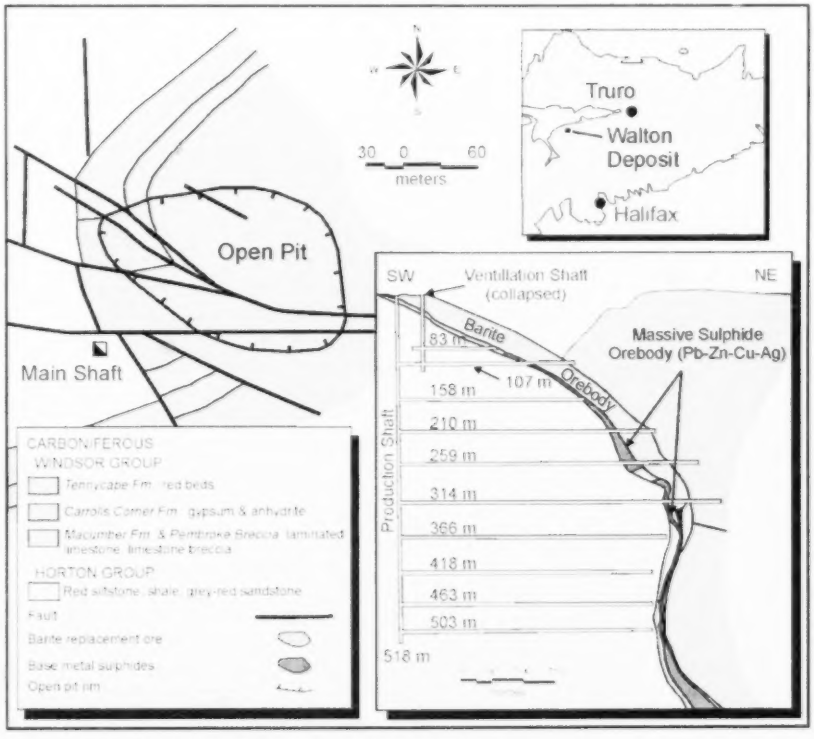


Figure 1. *Local geology of the former Walton barite mine.*

Progress Toward Online Access to Assessment Reports

The project to scan assessment reports and property reports and post digital versions of these documents on the Mineral Resources Branch web site for public online access was initiated in January 2007, and first announced in the Spring 2007 issue of the *Nova Scotia Minerals Update* (v. 24, no. 2). The documents are maintained in Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) format and clients will need to use Adobe Acrobat Reader to view these documents. Acrobat Reader is available as a free download from Adobe's web site.

As of the end of July 2007, all publicly available property reports (69 reports) have been scanned, and all publicly available assessment reports for the years 1990 to 2004 (1717 reports) have also been scanned. In addition, assessment reports from 2005 have been scanned as they became publicly available each month, along with any 2006 assessment reports that also became publicly available. So far, 78 assessment reports for 2005 and 9 assessment reports for 2006 have been scanned. The digital versions of all of these assessment reports and property reports are now available for viewing and downloading from the Mineral Resources Branch web site:

http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/meb/pubs/novascan.htm.

The Mineral Resources Branch welcomes the comments of clients who have made use of these online documents. Some of the digital files are large due to the nature of the original reports. In such cases, we are attempting to further process these files in order to reduce their size and make them easier to download.

Norman Lyttle and John MacNeil

April - June 2007 Open Assessment Reports

Report Number	NTS	Licensee
AR ME 1994-077	21H/09D	Town of Springhill
AR ME 1996-096	21H/09D	Town of Springhill
AR ME 2005-037	11F/14B	Alva Construction Limited
AR ME 2005-038	11E/03C, D	Landis Mining Corporation
AR ME 2005-039	11F/05A	Acadian Gold Corporation
AR ME 2005-040	21H/08D	Hudgins, A D
AR ME 2005-041	11D/14C	McIntyre, A
AR ME 2005-042	11D/15C	MacDonald, R H
AR ME 2005-043	21A/07C	Hiltz, K R
AR ME 2005-044	11F/05A, C, D	Monster Copper Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2005-045	11D/15C	Hilchey, A F
AR ME 2005-046	11D/14C	Allen, L J
AR ME 2005-047	11E/05D	Allen, L J
AR ME 2005-048	11E/05D	Allen, L J
AR ME 2005-049	11E/04B	Anthony, R C
AR ME 2005-050	11D/14C	Allen, L J
AR ME 2005-051	11K/01B, C	Mt Cameron Minerals Incorporated
AR ME 2005-052	11F/04B	MacNaughton, T
AR ME 2005-053	11F/14C, D	Glencoe Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2005-054	11E/03B, C	Landis Mining Corporation
AR ME 2005-055	21A/07C	Goldenville Mining Corporation
AR ME 2005-056	11E/02B	Goldenville Mining Corporation
AR ME 2005-057	11E/01D	Goldenville Mining Corporation
	11E/08A	
AR ME 2005-058	21A/07C	Goldenville Mining Corporation
AR ME 2005-059	11E/01A, D	Acadian Gold Corporation
AR ME 2005-061	11E/01A	Goldenville Mining Corporation
	11F/04B	
AR ME 2005-062	11E/07A, B	Acadian Gold Corporation
AR ME 2005-063	11K/10A	Goldenville Mining Corporation
AR ME 2005-064	11K/10A	Goldenville Mining Corporation
AR ME 2005-065	11K/10A	Goldenville Mining Corporation
AR ME 2005-066	11F/14C	Glencoe Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2005-067	21A/04A	Black Bull Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2005-074	21A/02D	Oickle, R T
AR ME 2005-080	11F/14B	Alva Construction Limited
AR ME 2005-101	11K/01C, D	Cape Crushing Company Limited
AR ME 2005-113	11E/02D	Cramm, D
AR ME 2006-008	11D/15C	Higgins, G
AR ME 2006-009	11F/12A	Breen, C
AR ME 2006-012	11F/16D	Rainbow Resources Limited
AR ME 2006-021	11F/09C	Wallbridge Mining Company Limited
	11F/10D	
AR ME 2006-024	11E/02A, D	Acadian Gold Corporation
AR ME 2006-036	11E/05D	Allen, L J
AR ME 2006-038	11E/13A	Grant, S
AR ME 2006-039	11E/07A	Acadian Gold Corporation
AR ME 2006-055	11E/05D	Allen, L J

Susan Saunders and Norman Lyttle

Two Nova Scotia Aggregate Quarries Rank in Canada's Top 25

Nova Scotia is a major producer of aggregate. In 2005, Nova Scotia quarries produced approximately 7.5 million tonnes of aggregate for domestic consumption and 4.2 million tonnes for export. Export markets for Nova Scotia aggregate are principally in the eastern US, Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean, where crushed stone is used as a major ingredient in the production of road asphalt and concrete.

How do Nova Scotia's aggregate operations stack up against those in the rest of Canada? Very well, according to a survey published in Aggregates & Roadbuilding Magazine (July 2006). The report noted that two Nova Scotia aggregate quarries were among the top 25 operations in Canada. Martin Marietta's Porcupine Mountain Quarry in Aulds Cove led the way with a total estimated production of 4.2 million tonnes of aggregate, enough to earn it a fifth place ranking. Most of the aggregate produced at Martin Marietta's operation is shipped to export markets. Municipal Contracting's Rocky Lake Quarry placed 20th with an estimated production of 1.7 million tonnes. Production at two major crushed stone (quartzite) quarries in the Halifax area, Conrad Brothers' Dartmouth Quarry and Gateway Materials Limited's Kearney Lake Quarry, was approximately 1 million tonnes each in 2005, just below the 25th place quarry in Alberta that produced 1.34 million tonnes of limestone.

A recent publication by Martin Marietta Materials Inc. highlighted some interesting aspects of their granite quarry at Auld's Cove. During the early 1950s more than 10 million tonnes of stone were blasted from the front face of Porcupine Mountain to build the Canso Causeway linking Cape Breton Island and mainland Nova Scotia. The construction project created a man-made deep-water ice-free port on the eastern side of the causeway. In 1978, Nova Construction recognized a development opportunity, purchased a large land area and commenced a quarry on the top of Porcupine Mountain. In 1995, Martin Marietta purchased the quarry, which resulted in new market opportunities and an infusion of capital to maintain and modernize the quarry equipment and infrastructure. A recently completed $10 million capital project has replaced the aging 'dolphin' piers at tidewater level with a steel and concrete wharf capable of providing berth to Panamax bulk vessels of up to 70 000 tonne capacity. This upgrade will allow a substantial increase in the quarry's production. The quarry operation currently employs approximately 100 people and contributes over $10 million to the local economy through payroll, supply acquisition and contract services. With current reserves of over 700 million tonnes of high-quality granite, production at the operation should last for more than 100 years.

Aggregate quarry on Kearney Lake Road, Halifax Regional Municipality, owned by Gateway Materials Limited.

So what does the future look like for the Nova Scotia aggregate industry? Highway upgrading and twinning of 100 series highways around the province, coupled with urban growth in the Halifax-Dartmouth area (where annual consumption is approximately 3 million tonnes of crushed stone aggregate), will ensure that domestic production should be relatively stable in the future. Nova Scotia's strategic location coupled with suitable deposits of basalt (i.e. traprock), granite and quartzite near deep-water ice-free ports provides an opportunity to develop future aggregate export operations. The access to deep water for shipping bulk materials is of particular importance for potential quarry sites. Aggregates & Roadbuilding Magazine noted that 4 of the 5 largest aggregate quarries in Canada, including Porcupine Mountain, are water-based. The report stated: "it seems likely that water based operations will occupy most of the top spots ten years from now, as Canadian producers at existing and new water based operations develop additional export and domestic operations." New aggregate export operations can provide long term, high paying jobs, principally in rural parts of Nova Scotia, perhaps leading to more operations joining the ranks of the top 25 Canadian producers.

Mike MacDonald and Garth Prime

Nova Scotia Company Supplies Marble for Air India Flight 182 Memorial

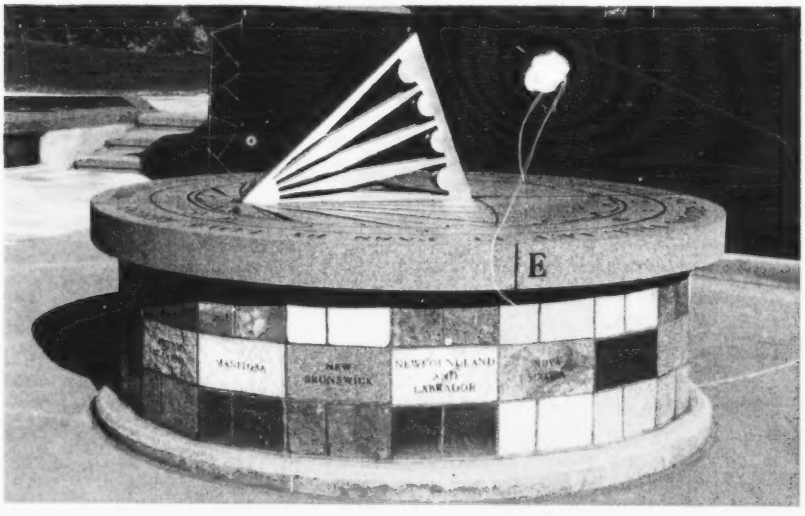
Over the last 22 years most of you have probably heard, seen or read one of the many news stories about the bombing of Air India Flight 182. In the past year DNR and the Nova Scotia mineral industry have become a small part of this story. After long years of hard work and lobbying by family members, word was received in 2006 that new memorials marking this tragic event would be constructed in Toronto and Vancouver. Until now the only memorial was found in Ireland, a long way from home for Canadian family members, and most of the people travelling on Flight 182 were Canadians.

In September 2006, Nova Scotia became involved in the project when DNR geologist Phil Finck was contacted by Jayashree Thampi, chair of the family committee struck to pursue construction of the memorials. Mrs. Thampi, who lost her husband and 7 year old daughter on the flight, asked Phil if Nova Scotia could donate a 1 square foot block of stone for use in construction of the memorials. The request was passed along to me. Web site addresses for Scotia Slate, Wallace Sandstone and Macleod Resources Marble were sent to Mrs. Thampi to allow a decision on the Nova Scotia stone best suited for use in their project design. The choice of material was a pink marble sold by Macleod Resources.

Chris Trider, President of Macleod Resources, was contacted to discuss costs and delivery times for the stone block. Mr. Trider said his company would cut the stone and ship it at their own expense. He thought Canadian recognition of this tragedy was long overdue and was honoured to have the opportunity to participate in the project. The stone block was shipped to Toronto in November 2006.

Chris Trider and I attended the unveiling ceremony for the Toronto Air India Bombing Memorial held on June 23rd, 2007, the 22nd anniversary of the bombing. It was a beautiful morning and the significance of the memorial was obvious on the faces of the family members. This will be a special place where families can come to remember those who were lost. The significance of the Nova Scotia contribution, and the importance of our presence at the event, only became apparent to Mr. Trider and me when family members recognized us by reading out our names and respective organizations at the ceremony. The department and Macleod Resources did well to participate in the project, which finally acknowledged this Canadian tragedy.

Garth DeMont



Air India Flight 182 Memorial, unveiled in Toronto, 23 June 2007.

Special Note

Report of Activities 2006
The *Mineral Resources Branch Report of Activities 2006* (Report ME 2007-1) will be available from the DNR Library, 3rd Floor, 1701 Hollis Street, Halifax, on August 27. The report comprises 180 pages (54 in full colour) and will cost $20.

Dates to Remember

August 16-19, 2007
Nova Scotia's Gem & Mineral Show, Lion's Recreation Centre, Western Ave., Parsboro, Nova Scotia. For more information visit the web site http;// museum.gov.ns.ca/fgm/mineralgem/ show.html.

October 25-27, 2007
Atlantic Universities Geological Conference, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, NS. For more information please contact Sarah Hindle (902-867-4000 ext. 5554).

November 1-3, 2007
Mineral Resources Review 2007, Mines Branch Review of Activities and CIM Newfoundland Branch Annual Conference and Trade Show, Delta St. John's Hotel and Conference Centre, St. John's, NL. For more information please contact Norm Mercer: normmercer@gov.nl.ca, phone 709-729-6193.

November 4-7, 2007
Exploration and Mining New Brunswick, Delta Hotel, Fredericton, NB. For more information please contact Carol McNeill-Dobbelsteyn, New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources, carol.mcneill-dobbelsteyn@gnb.ca, phone 506-453-6624.

November 13 and 14, 2007
Mining Matters for Nova Scotia 2007, Westin Nova Scotian Hotel, Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia. For more information contact Paul Smith at 902-424-2526 or visit the Mineral Resources Branch web site (http:// www.gov.ns.ca/natr/meb).